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GREAT PYRAMID OF GIZEH.

BY THE SECRETARY.

FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY J. K. PERRING, ESQ.

THE Great Pyramid of Gizeh originally occupied an area equal to 588,939,595 superficial feet, or about 13½ English acres, the side of the square being 767,424 feet.

The original perpendicular height of this structure was 479·640 feet, and the total contents of solid masonry equal to about 89,418,806 cubic feet, weighing nearly 6,878,369 tons. Taking the masonry at only one shilling per cubic foot, including carriage, materials, and workmanship, the cost of such a structure would be 4,470,940*l.*

Again, the masonry contained in the Great Pyramid of Gizeh would be sufficient for the erection of 1120 columns, each 20 feet square, and of the height of the monument of London, which is 202 feet.

The blocks of which this great work is composed are roughly squared, but built in regular courses, varying from 4 feet 10 inches to 2 feet 2 inches in thickness, the joints being properly broken throughout.

The stone used for the casing of the exterior and for the lining of the chambers and passages was obtained from the Gebel Mokattam, on the Arabian side of the valley of the Nile. It is a compact limestone, called by geologists swinestone or stinkstone, from emitting a fetid odour when struck. Whereas, the rocks on the Libyan side of the valley where the pyramids stand, and of which the interior is formed, are of a loose, granulated texture, abounding with marine fossils, and consequently unfit for fine work, and liable to decay when exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

The mortar used for the casing and for the lining of the passages was composed entirely of lime; but that in the body of the pyramid was compounded of ground-red brick, gravel, Nile earth, and crushed granite, or of calcareous stone and lime; and, in some parts, a grout or liquid mortar of desert sand and gravel only has been used.

JEFFERY'S PATENT MARINE GLUE.

MR. JEFFERY, the inventor and proprietor of the marine glue, and one of the early producers of copper-plates by galvanic action, subsequently turned his attention to the application of the same process to copper-sheathing for vessels; "but, finding that he